

of truth and justice, and though, in the state of public opinion, they felt they could not appeal to the Legislature to accord a national funeral to Zola's remains, they at once decided that the Government should participate in the obsequies,

Zola's will, a very brief one, executed in 1883 and bequeathing all his property to his wife, contained no indication of where or how he desired to be buried. But the widow was well acquainted with his desires, and gave instructions that the interment should take place in Paris and, as in Hugo's case, without any religious rites. The question was, raised whether an application should be made to the authorities for the military honours to which Zola was entitled as an officer of the Legion of Honour, his suspension from which had ceased with the Amnesty. It was decided to make no such application, but to accept the honours if they were tendered, which decision was scarcely taken when the Minister of War, General Andr , signified his resolve that they should be accorded. He further sent his *chef de cabinet*, General Percin, to the Eue de Bruxelles to tender his condolences, whereupon the Nationalist newspapers began to shriek that the army was disgraced. As it was also asserted by a writer of "Le Gaulois," a renegade Jew named Pollonnais, that General Percin, having met ex-Captain Dreyfus at the house, had shaken

hands with
him, Count Boniface de Castellane, the
notorious husband
of a daughter of Jay Gould, wrote to
General Percin
inquiring if this were true. The
contemptuous answer
which ensued led to a duel in which each
combatant
slightly wounded the other. As a matter of
fact, General
Percin had not met M. Dreyfus when he
called in the Eue